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year. He was a member of the Athenæum Club and a Fellow of several learned societies besides the Royal Astronomical, including the Royal Geographical, Royal Meteorological, and Royal Statistical and Zoological Societies, and the Anthropological Institute. He served on the Council of the Meteorological Society from 1883 to 1890, and was Vice-President in 1885. He was also a Fellow and for some time on the Council of the Huguenot Society, and for twenty-six years, to the time of his death, a Director of the French Hospital at Victoria Park (on the list of which his great-grandfather, the Rev. Daniel de Beaufort, appears as having joined in 1736), an institution which was incorporated by royal charter in 1718. For some years he was Secretary of the French School attached to the French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy in Shaftesbury Avenue, and till quite recently the treasurer of that church, the poor fund of which gives monthly subscriptions to fifty pensioners, the descendants of Huguenot refugees who fled from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, when his own ancestors left that country for the same reason. His gifts to the poor and to innumerable charitable institutions were known to few, as his name never appeared in the published lists.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1877 May 11.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL CAMPBELL, first LORD BLYTHSWOOD, was the son of Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, seventeenth Laird of Mains, and was born 1835 February 22. Lord Blythswood's father exchanged the name of Douglas for Campbell on succeeding to the estate of his cousin, Major Campbell, twelfth Laird of Blythswood, and at one time M.P. for Glasgow. The estate comprised a great portion of the land on which the western part of the city of Glasgow is built. At the age of twenty Lord Blythswood joined the Scots Guards, and immediately went with the regiment to the Crimea. After three months' service he was severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol: he received the Crimean medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. He retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the death of his father in 1868. In 1864 he married the elder sister of the present Lord Carrington. He was created Baronet in 1880, was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, and Aide-de-camp to the late Queen Victoria; he was a keen politician, and sat in Parliament as a Conservative for West Renfrewshire from 1883 until 1892, when he was raised to the peerage. On many occasions he entertained members of the Royal Family when they visited Glasgow, and in November 1907 the freedom of the city of Glasgow was conferred upon him, with special recognition of the splendid hospitality dispensed at Blythswood House, on the north bank of the Clyde.

Although he had many interests, much of his time was devoted to physical science: he established a laboratory and workshop at Blythswood House, and fitted them with the best instruments that could be procured. In the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888 he exhibited the wheel-work for an astronomical driving-clock, cut

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with his own hands; many excellent gratings were made with a ruling engine of his own device, the result of twenty-five years, modification and improvement. In this engine the diamond point is brought very gradually into contact with the surface to be ruled, so that the risk of disaster from its breaking is entirely avoided. When Röntgen announced the discovery of the X-rays, Lord Blythswood had already obtained photographic effects through opaque objects, and had come very near to making the discovery himself. His principal researches were in spectrum photography, the Zeeman effect, and in radio-activity. During the last few years of his life he was much interested in the problem of flight, and in conjunction with Mr. Scoble he invented an engine worked by compressed air, and which developed one-half of a horse-power, although weighing only two pounds.

He had for some time been suffering from heart weakness, and died on July 8 at his seat of Blythswood.

Lord Blythswood was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1907, and a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society on 1875 April 9.

Cecil Goodrich Julius Dolmage was descended from a Protestant refugee family which settled in Ireland at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was born in Naples in 1870. He received his early education at Ipswich School and from private tutors, and at the age of seventeen he passed successfully his examinations for the army. But an accident following almost immediately upon this success, weakened his constitution and altered the course of his career, and, as it has since proved, cut short a life that was full of promise.

He was, however, within a year or so of this unfortunate mishap, which so changed his life, able to enter Trinity College, Dublin, and after a distinguished course there he graduated, taking high honours in history and political science, in 1893, and, later, the degrees of M.A. and LL.D.

He was called to the Irish Bar in 1897, and to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1903.

Mr. Dolmage wrote many articles and essays on historical and astronomical subjects. His book, *Astronomy of To-day*, appeared but a few weeks before his death last autumn, and showed him to be gifted with the power of a sympathetic insight and a facile pen.

He was only thirty-eight when he died from a decline which followed upon the unfortunate accident of his earlier years.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society on 1898 November 11.

Robert Lewis John Ellery was born at Cranleigh in Surrey on the 14th of July 1827. In early life he studied medicine, but devoted much of his leisure to astronomy and meteorology. He first went to Australia in 1851, and superintended in 1853 the erection of a small observatory at Williamstown for the Government of Victoria, which was constituted a separate colony in that

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